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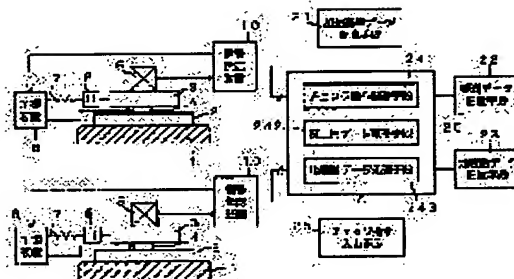
## (54) EARTHQUAKE OBSERVATION APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily determine the operating condition and accuracy of a seismometer by a method wherein a vibrator is connected to a pair of slide bases 1 always linked to each other where a seismometer is installed to apply vibration and a calibration value is determined based on a measured value from the seismometer and a reference value.

SOLUTION: Upper and lower slide bases 2 and 3 always linked to each other by a link device 4 are placed on an installation foundation part 1 and a vibrator 6 is linked to the base 3 with a link device 8 of an arm 7. The linking of the device 4 is released in the vibrator 6 by a link releasing signal or the like from a signal transmitter 10, the device 8 is linked thereto and the device 6 applies vibration equivalent to earthquake acceleration to the base 3. Measurement data of the vibration of the seismometer 5 on the base 3 are sent to a data processing section 24 via the device 10. A data gaining means 242 for calibration compares the data with a

reference value data previously stored to define a deviation thereof as data for calibration. In the normal operation, an earthquake motion data processing means 246 calibrates the measurement data of the seismometer 5 by a corresponding data for calibration to determine a true earthquake motion data.



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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] While installing two or more seismometers and always installing a seismometer in an installation basic part through the slide base which makes the pair in a connection condition in the seismic observation equipment which observes an earthquake motion from the measurement data from these seismometers Seismic observation equipment characterized by acquiring the data for proofreading from the reference-value data beforehand determined as the measurement data which connect excitation equipment to this slide base, give vibration to a seismometer through said slide base from this excitation equipment, and are obtained from this seismometer.

[Claim 2] In the seismic observation equipment which installs two or more seismometers and observes an earthquake motion from the measurement data from these seismometers The slide base which makes the pair which is installed between each installation basic part and said each seismometer, and is in a connection condition at the time of normal operation, The excitation equipment which gives vibration to this slide base, and the check actuation control means which gives vibration of the magnitude of arbitration to the deconcatenation of the slide base which makes said pair based on a check command, and an upper part side slide base at the time of a seismometer check, A data acquisition means for proofreading to acquire the data for proofreading from the reference-value data beforehand remembered to be measurement data of vibration obtained from said seismometer after this oscillating grant, Seismic observation equipment characterized by having an earthquake motion data-processing means to incorporate the measurement data of the earthquake motion obtained from said seismometer at the time of normal operation, to perform proofreading processing to the measurement data of this earthquake motion using the data for proofreading related to the seismometer concerned, and to ask for an earthquake motion.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to seismic observation equipment with a proofreading processing facility.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Usually, construction of the seismic observation equipment which observes an earthquake motion exactly from a viewpoint which suppresses various kinds of disaster by the earthquake besides maintenance of the population structures, such as engineering works and a building construction, including a machine to the minimum is indispensable.

[0003] Then, many the seismometers or accelerometers (it is hereafter named the seismometer generically) which change an earthquake motion into an electrical signal over the broader-based range beforehand are installed conventionally, signal-transmission equipment is arranged for every seismometer, these signal-transmissions equipment receives the measurement data of the earthquake motion by each seismometer, and transmitting to a pin center,large facility is performed. In this pin center,large facility, the change of state of an earthquake motion was observed based on the measurement data sent from each seismometer, seismic intensity was determined, and it has notified to its required post of a building safety control center and others.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, although the above seismic observation equipments receive the measurement data of the earthquake motion by the seismometer of an every place point and can determine the seismic intensity of an every place point It is difficult in what kind of operating state each seismometer is and what kind of precision to have, and to grasp about \*\*\*\*\*. Therefore, since the change of state of an earthquake motion was observed with the measurement data of the earthquake motion by the seismometer concerned and seismic intensity was determined in spite of change of the operating state by secular use of a seismometer, and precision, there was a problem in respect of accuracy and dependability.

[0005] Then, after going to the installation site of a seismometer and excavating the soil near the seismometer of an installation site etc. as an approach of grasping the operating state and precision of a seismometer, conventionally if needed, a seismometer is swayed artificially and acquiring the measurement data based on this seismometer is performed. However, there are many fields for which need a great effort for a check when many seismometers are being installed, since it goes to an installation site and a seismometer is swayed, and he depends on experience of human being or intuition since human being changes suitably the magnitude which a seismometer sways, and there is a problem which cannot grasp the true operating state or the precision of a seismometer.

[0006] Invention indicated by claim 1 was made in view of the above-mentioned actual condition, and is about the operating state and precision of each seismometer to offer easily the seismic observation equipment which can be grasped. Offering the seismic observation equipment which enables decision of the change of state and seismic intensity of an earthquake motion exactly

has invention indicated by claim 2.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, invention corresponding to claim 1 While installing many seismometers over the broader-based range and always installing a seismometer in an installation basic part through the slide base which makes the pair in a connection condition in the seismic observation equipment which observes an earthquake motion from the measurement data of these seismometers It is seismic observation equipment which acquires the data for proofreading from the reference-value data beforehand determined as the measurement data which connect excitation equipment to this slide base, give vibration to a seismometer through said slide base from this excitation equipment, and are obtained from this seismometer.

[0008] Next, invention corresponding to claim 2 installs many seismometers over the broader-based range, and sets them to the seismic observation equipment which observes an earthquake motion from the measurement data of these seismometers. The slide base which makes the pair which is installed between each installation basic part and said each seismometer, and is in a connection condition at the time of normal operation, The \*\*\*\* equipment which is connected to a slide base possible [ separation ] and gives vibration to the slide base concerned, The check actuation control means which gives vibration of the magnitude of arbitration to the deconcatenation of the slide base which makes said pair based on a check command, and an upper part side slide base at the time of a seismometer check, A data acquisition means for proofreading to acquire the data for proofreading from the reference-value data defined based on the magnitude of vibration beforehand remembered to be measurement data of vibration obtained from said seismometer after this oscillating grant, It is seismic observation equipment which established an earthquake motion data-processing means to have incorporated the measurement data of the earthquake motion obtained from said seismometer at the time of normal operation, to have performed proofreading processing to the measurement data of this earthquake motion using the data for proofreading related to the seismometer concerned, and to ask for an earthquake motion or seismic intensity.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing 1 operation gestalt of the seismic observation equipment concerning this invention. In this drawing, 1 is an installation basic part which consists of earth surface or the artificial processing structure among soil, and the slide base 2, i.e., the lower slide base, and the up slide base 3 of a pair are laid in this installation basic part 1. Although this lower slide base 2 and the up slide base 3 are connected with the coupling devices 4, such as solenoid-trip equipment and solenoid contact, and are in a connection condition at the time of normal operation, when an electric discharge control signal is received from the exterior, they have the composition of canceling connection. Besides on the section slide base 3, the seismometer (an accelerometer is included) 5 which changes an earthquake motion into an electrical signal is installed.

[0010] 6 is excitation equipment which gives vibration which has the acceleration of the magnitude of arbitration in a seismometer 5, this excitation equipment 6 and the up slide base 3 are connected with an arm 7, and the coupling devices 8 which can attach and detach, such as solenoid-trip equipment and solenoid contact, are electrically formed in this arm 7. While this excitation equipment 6 sets a coupling device 4 as a connection condition at the time of normal operation, it sets a coupling device 8 as a discharge condition, and has the function to give vibration which is the need and which has the acceleration of the magnitude of arbitration through an arm 7 and the up slide base 3 while, canceling the connection condition of a coupling device 4 conversely by the way and setting a coupling device 8 as a connection condition to a seismometer 5.

[0011] Many constructs 1-8 containing such a seismometer 5 are installed over the broader-based range, and signal-transmission equipment 10 and -- are prepared for each [ these ] construct of every. Each [ these ] signal-transmission equipment 10 and -- have the function which incorporates the measurement data of vibration which sends out the discharge control

signal and excitation control signal which are the contents of the check command concerned to said excitation equipment 6, and is obtained from a seismometer 5, and is transmitted to the pin center, large facility 20, when a check command is received from the pin center, large facility 20.

[0012] As shown in drawing 2, this pin center, large facility 20 An installation point (or seismometer NO), Measurement time amount besides the reference-value data of the seismometer 5 by acceleration (or magnitude of \*\*\*\*\*), and acceleration, and an excitation criteria data storage means 21 to memorize the data for proofreading, An observation data storage means 22 to memorize the measurement data which incorporate the measurement data of vibration sent from each seismometer 5, or an earthquake motion, and contain each seismometer installation point and measurement time of day as observation data, It is constituted by an earthquake motion data storage means 23 to memorize earthquake motion data [ finishing / proofreading ], the data-processing section 24, and the check command input means 25 that consists of an input device of a keyboard and others.

[0013] The check actuation control means 241 to which this data-processing section 24 gives vibration of the magnitude of arbitration to the deconcatenation of slide bases 2 and 3 and the up slide base 3 which make said pair based on a check command at the time of a seismometer check, A data acquisition means 242 for proofreading to acquire the data for proofreading from the reference-value data beforehand remembered to be measurement data of vibration obtained from said seismometer after this oscillating grant, The measurement data of the earthquake motion obtained from said seismometer are incorporated at the time of normal operation. To the measurement data of this earthquake motion, proofreading processing is performed using the data for proofreading corresponding to the measurement data of the earthquake motion of the seismometer concerned, and it is constituted by earthquake motion data-processing means 243 to ask for an earthquake motion or seismic intensity.

[0014] Next, actuation of the above seismic observation equipments is explained with reference to drawing 3. In the check actuation control means 241 which constitutes the data-processing section 24 if a check command is inputted at a predetermined period or the stage of the check command input means 25 to arbitration Although a deconcatenation control signal is transmitted after judging it as those with a check command (ST1) and setting the initial value  $i = 1$ , such as the installation point A or Seismometer NO, to counter memory (not shown) (ST2) The signal which expresses with a deconcatenation control signal the acceleration or exciting force memorized by said excitation criteria data storage means 21 at this time is added, and sequential transmission is carried out at signal-transmission equipment 10.

[0015] Here, if signal-transmission equipment 10 receives the signal showing a deconcatenation control signal and two or more acceleration and carries out sequential impression at excitation equipment 6, with this excitation equipment 6, connection of a coupling device 4 will be canceled based on that deconcatenation control signal, and, on the other hand, the open condition of a coupling device 8 will be set as a connection condition (ST3). And excitation equipment 6 gives vibration equivalent to earthquake acceleration to the up slide base 3 (ST4).

[0016] Consequently, if the up slide base 3 vibrates, the seismometer 5 installed on the up slide base 3 concerned will transmit the measurement data accompanying vibration of the up slide base 3 to the data-processing section 24 through signal-transmission equipment 10. With the data acquisition means 242 for proofreading of this data-processing section 24, the measurement data sent one by one are once memorized for for example, an installation point, the magnitude of acceleration, measurement time of day, measurement data, etc. for the observation data storage means 22 (ST5). After an appropriate time, it judges whether vibration was given to the up slide base 3 about all of the acceleration which should be checked (ST6).

[0017] When vibration which has the various acceleration used as criteria here is given and it ends, the measurement data memorized by the reference-value data and the observation data-storage means 22 about the installation point or Seismometer NO of the excitation criteria data-storage means 21 are compared, the data equivalent to that deflection use as the data for proofreading, and this data for proofreading memorizes for an excitation criteria data-storage means 21 with measurement time of day (ST7). If the proofreading processing related to this installation point or Seismometer NO is finished, return processing returned to the condition at

the time of normal operation will be carried out (ST8). This return processing impresses a return control signal to excitation equipment 6 through signal-transmission equipment 10, sets a coupling device 4 as a connection condition, and, on the other hand, cancels a coupling device 8. [0018] Thus, if a certain installation point or the data for proofreading of the seismometer 5 of Seismometer NO is acquired and return processing is carried out to the condition at the time of normal operation, it judges whether proofreading processing of the number of arbitration, all installation points, or Seismometer NO was carried out (ST9), when still remaining, counter memory is incremented (ST10), it will return to a step ST 3, and same processing will be repeated and performed.

[0019] such by carrying out and repeating a series of processings, the number of arbitration, all installation points, or the data for proofreading accompanying change of the operating state of the seismometer 5 of Seismometer NO or precision is acquirable.

[0020] Therefore, at the time of normal operation, an earthquake motion data-processing means 243 to constitute the data-processing section 24 is performed henceforth. That is, if the measurement data accompanying the earthquake motion from each seismometer 5 are incorporated at the time of normal operation, by taking out the data for proofreading corresponding to the seismometer 5 concerned based on the magnitude of the measurement data accompanying this earthquake motion, and proofreading the measurement data accompanying an earthquake motion, a true earthquake motion or seismic intensity translation data will be acquired, and it will memorize for the earthquake motion data storage means 23.

[0021] Therefore, since check actuation of actually giving vibration to the up slide base 3, comparing the measurement data and reference-value data of a seismometer 5 on this up slide base 3, and asking for the data for proofreading is performed according to the seismic observation equipment constituted as mentioned above, change of the operating state of a seismometer 5 and change of precision can be grasped accuracy and easily including a mechanical system.

[0022] Moreover, the loop check which could also perform the check of the precision of a seismometer 5 easily, and included the communication system in coincidence by that of the excitation property being known beforehand can also be performed.

[0023] Furthermore, although many seismometers are installed in the broader-based range in many cases, since a control signal is transmitted from a remote place and check actuation is performed, efforts are sharply reducible. In addition, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt described the example which gives single dimension-vibration and acquires the data for proofreading to the slide base 3, it is also possible to give the three-dimensions-vibration including-dimensional [ 2 ] or the vertical direction to the bottom of the same idea, and to acquire the data for proofreading.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, the following various effectiveness is done so. In invention of claim 1, change of the operating state of each seismometer and change of precision can be grasped easily.

[0025] In invention of claim 2, it is possible accuracy and to determine the condition and seismic intensity of an earthquake motion with high precision by proofreading the measurement data from a seismometer using the data for proofreading acquired exactly.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram showing 1 operation gestalt of the seismic observation equipment concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing the example of a data array of an excitation criteria data storage means.

[Drawing 3] The flow chart explaining actuation of the seismic observation equipment shown in drawing 1 .

[Description of Notations]

1 [ -- A seismometer, 6 / -- Excitation equipment, 10 / -- Signal-transmission equipment, 20 / -- A pin center,large facility, 21 / -- An excitation criteria data storage means 23 / -- An earthquake motion data storage means, 24 / -- The data-processing section, 241 / -- A check actuation control means, 242 / -- The data acquisition means for proofreading 243 / -- Earthquake motion data-processing means. ] -- 2 An installation basic part, 3 -- The slide base of a pair, 4 -- A coupling device, 5

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## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 複数の地震計を設置し、これら地震計からの計測データから地震動を観測する地震観測装置において、

設置基礎部分に常時は連結状態にある対をなすスライドベースを介して地震計を設置するとともに、このスライドベースに加振装置を接続し、この加振装置から前記スライドベースを介して地震計に振動を付与し、この地震計から得られる計測データと予め定めた基準値データとから校正用データを取得することを特徴とする地震観測装置。

【請求項2】 複数の地震計を設置し、これら地震計からの計測データから地震動を観測する地震観測装置において、

各設置基礎部分と前記各地震計との間に設置され通常動作時に連結状態にある対をなすスライドベースと、このスライドベースに振動を付与する加振装置と、地震計チェック時、チェック指令に基づいて前記対をなすスライドベースの連結解除および上部側スライドベースに任意の大きさの振動を付与するチェック動作制御手段と、

この振動付与後に前記地震計から得られる振動の計測データと予め記憶される基準値データとから校正用データを取得する校正用データ取得手段と、

通常動作時、前記地震計から得られる地震動の計測データを取り込み、この地震動の計測データに対し、当該地震計に係る校正用データを用いて校正処理を行なって地震動を求める地震動データ処理手段と、を備えたことを特徴とする地震観測装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は校正処理機能をもった地震観測装置に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】通常、機械設備を含めて土木・建築構造物などの人口構造物の保全の他、地震による各種の災害を最小限に抑える観点から、地震動を的確に観測する地震観測装置の構築が必要不可欠である。

【0003】そこで、従来、予め広域範囲にわたって地震動を電気信号に変換する多数の地震計または加速度計（以下、地震計と総称する）を設置し、各地震計ごとに信号伝送装置を配置し、これら信号伝送装置で各地震計による地震動の計測データを受信し、センター設備に伝送することが行なわれている。このセンター設備では、各地震計から送られてくる計測データに基づいて地震動の状態変化を観測して震度を決定し、防災センターその他の必要な部署に通知している。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、以上のような地震観測装置は、各地点の地震計による地震動の

計測データを受信して各地点の震度を決定できるが、各地震計がいかなる動作状態にあるか、またいかなる精度をもっているか等について把握することが難しく、そのため地震計の経年使用による動作状態、精度の変化にも拘らず、当該地震計による地震動の計測データをもって地震動の状態変化を観測し、かつ、震度を決定しているので、正確性および信頼性の面で問題があった。

【0005】そこで、従来、地震計の動作状態や精度を把握する方法として、地震計の設置現場に出向き、必要に応じて設置現場の地震計付近の土などを掘削するなどした後、人為的に地震計を揺らし、この地震計による計測データを取得することが行なわれている。しかしながら、設置現場に出向いて地震計を揺らすことから、多数の地震計を設置している場合にはチェックに多大の労力を必要とし、また人間が地震計の揺らす大きさを適宜変えることから、人間の経験や勘に頼る面が多く、地震計の真の動作状態や精度を把握できない問題がある。

【0006】請求項1に記載される発明は、上記実情に鑑みてなされたもので、各地震計の動作状態や精度を容易に把握可能な地震観測装置を提供することにある。請求項2に記載される発明は、的確に地震動の状態変化や震度を決定可能とする地震観測装置を提供することにある。

## 【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するために、請求項1に対応する発明は、広域範囲にわたって多数の地震計を設置し、これら地震計の計測データから地震動を観測する地震観測装置において、設置基礎部分に常時は連結状態にある対をなすスライドベースを介して地震計を設置するとともに、このスライドベースに加振装置を接続し、この加振装置から前記スライドベースを介して地震計に振動を付与し、この地震計から得られる計測データと予め定めた基準値データとから校正用データを取得する地震観測装置である。

【0008】次に、請求項2に対応する発明は、広域範囲にわたって多数の地震計を設置し、これら地震計の計測データから地震動を観測する地震観測装置において、各設置基礎部分と前記各地震計との間に設置され通常動作時に連結状態にある対をなすスライドベースと、スライドベースに切離可能に接続され当該スライドベースに振動を付与する加振装置と、地震計チェック時、チェック指令に基づいて前記対をなすスライドベースの連結解除および上部側スライドベースに任意の大きさの振動を付与するチェック動作制御手段と、この振動付与後に前記地震計から得られる振動の計測データと予め記憶される振動の大きさに基づいて定められる基準値データとから校正用データを取得する校正用データ取得手段と、通常動作時、前記地震計から得られる地震動の計測データを取り込み、この地震動の計測データに対し、当該地震計に係る校正用データを用いて校正処理を行ない、

地震動または震度を求める地震動データ処理手段とを設けた地震観測装置である。

【0009】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態について図面を参照して説明する。図1は本発明に係わる地震観測装置の一実施形態を示す構成図である。同図において1は土中、地表面または人為的な加工構造物などからなる設置基礎部分であって、この設置基礎部分1には一対のスライドベース、つまり下部スライドベース2および上部スライドベース3が載置されている。この下部スライドベース2と上部スライドベース3は、例えばソレノイドトリップ装置、ソレノイド接触子などの連結装置4によって連結され、通常動作時には連結状態にあるが、外部から電氣的な解除制御信号を受けたとき連結を解除する構成となっている。この上部スライドベース3上には、地震動を電気信号に変換する地震計（加速度計を含む）5が設置されている。

【0010】6は地震計5に任意の大きさの加速度をもつ振動を付与する加振装置であって、この加振装置6と上部スライドベース3とがアーム7で連結され、このアーム7には電氣的に接離可能なソレノイドトリップ装置、ソレノイド接触子などの連結装置8が設けられている。この加振装置6は、通常動作時には連結装置4を連結状態に設定する一方、連結装置8を解除状態に設定し、必要なときに逆に連結装置4の連結状態を解除し、かつ、連結装置8を連結状態に設定するとともに、アーム7および上部スライドベース3を介して任意の大きさの加速度をもつ振動を地震計5に与える機能をもっている。

【0011】このような地震計5を含む構成体1～8は、広域範囲にわたって多数設置されており、これら各構成体ごとに信号伝送装置10、…が設けられている。これら各信号伝送装置10、…は、センター設備20からチェック指令を受けたとき、当該チェック指令の内容である解除制御信号や加振制御信号を前記加振装置6に送出し、かつ、地震計5から得られる振動の計測データを取り込んでセンター設備20に伝送する機能を有する。

【0012】このセンター設備20は、図2に示すように設置地点（または地震計NO）、加速度（または加振動の大きさ）および加速度による地震計5の基準値データの他、計測時間、校正用データを記憶する加振基準データ記憶手段21と、各地震計5から送られてくる振動または地震動の計測データを取り込み、各地震計設置地点、計測時刻を含む計測データなどを観測データとして記憶する観測データ記憶手段22と、校正済みの地震動データを記憶する地震動データ記憶手段23と、データ処理部24と、キーボードその他の入力機器からなるチェック指令入力手段25とによって構成されている。

【0013】このデータ処理部24は、地震計チェック

時、チェック指令に基づいて前記対をなすスライドベース2、3の連結解除および上部スライドベース3に任意の大きさの振動を付与するチェック動作制御手段241と、この振動付与後に前記地震計から得られる振動の計測データと予め記憶される基準値データとから校正用データを取得する校正用データ取得手段242と、通常動作時、前記地震計から得られる地震動の計測データを取り込み、この地震動の計測データに対し、当該地震計の地震動の計測データに対応する校正用データを用いて校正処理を実行し、地震動または震度を求める地震動データ処理手段243とによって構成されている。

【0014】次に、以上のような地震観測装置の動作について図3を参照して説明する。所定の周期またはチェック指令入力手段25から任意の時期にチェック指令が入力されると、データ処理部24を構成するチェック動作制御手段241では、チェック指令有りと判断し（ST1）、カウンタメモリ（図示せず）に設置地点Aまたは地震計NOなど、初期値 $i=1$ をセットした後（ST2）、連結解除制御信号を伝送するが、このとき連結解除制御信号に前記加振基準データ記憶手段21に記憶される加速度または加振を表す信号を付加し信号伝送装置10に順次伝送する。

【0015】ここで、信号伝送装置10が連結解除制御信号および複数の加速度を表す信号を受信して加振装置6に順次印加すると、この加振装置6では、その連結解除制御信号に基づいて連結装置4の連結を解除し、一方、連結装置8の開放状態を連結状態に設定する（ST3）。そして、加振装置6は、上部スライドベース3に地震加速度に相当する振動を付与する（ST4）。

【0016】その結果、上部スライドベース3が振動すると、当該上部スライドベース3上に設置される地震計5が上部スライドベース3の振動に伴う計測データを信号伝送装置10を介してデータ処理部24に伝送する。このデータ処理部24の校正用データ取得手段242では、順次送られてくる計測データを一旦観測データ記憶手段22に例えば設置地点、加速度の大きさ、計測時刻および計測データなどを記憶していく（ST5）。しかる後、チェックすべき加速度の全部につき、上部スライドベース3に振動を付与したか否かを判断する（ST6）。

【0017】ここで、基準となる種々の加速度をもつ振動を付与し終了した時、加振基準データ記憶手段21の設置地点または地震計NOに関する基準値データと観測データ記憶手段22に記憶された計測データとを比較し、その偏差に相当するデータを校正用データとし、この校正用データを計測時刻とともに加振基準データ記憶手段21に記憶する（ST7）。この設置地点または地震計NOに関係する校正処理を終えたならば、通常動作時の状態に戻す復帰処理を実施する（ST8）。この復帰処理は、信号伝送装置10を介して復帰制御信号を加

振装置6に印加し、連結装置4を連結状態に設定し、一方、連結装置8を解除する。

【0018】このようにしてある設置地点または地震計NOの地震計5の校正用データを取得し、通常動作時の状態に復帰処理を行なったならば、任意数または全部の設置地点または地震計NOの校正処理を実施したか否かを判断し(ST9)、未だ残っている場合にはカウンタメモリをインクリメントし(ST10)、ステップST3に戻って同様の処理を繰り返し実行する。

【0019】このようにして一連の処理を繰り返すことにより、任意数または全部の設置地点または地震計NOの地震計5の動作状態や精度の変化に伴う校正用データを取得することができる。

【0020】従って、以後、通常動作時には、データ処理部24を構成する地震動データ処理手段243を実行する。つまり、通常動作時には各地震計5からの地震動に伴う計測データを取り込むと、この地震動に伴う計測データの大きさに基づいて当該地震計5に対応する校正用データを取り出し、地震動に伴う計測データを校正することにより、真の地震動または震度変換データを取得し、地震動データ記憶手段23に記憶する。

【0021】従って、以上のように構成された地震観測装置によれば、実際に上部スライドベース3に振動を付与し、この上部スライドベース3上の地震計5の計測データと基準値データを比較し、校正用データを求めるといったチェック動作を行なうので、機械系を含んで地震計5の動作状態の変化や精度の変化を的確、かつ、容易に把握できる。

【0022】また、予め加振特性が分かっていることで、地震計5の精度のチェックも容易に行なうことができ、また同時に通信系を含めたループチェックも行なうことができる。

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\*【0023】さらに、広域範囲に多数の地震計を設置している場合が多いが、遠隔地から制御信号を伝送してチェック動作を行なっているため、労力を大幅に削減できる。なお、上記実施形態では、スライドベース3に対し、一次元的な振動を付与して校正用データを取得する例について述べたが、同様の考えの下に二次元または上下方向を含む三次元的な振動を付与して校正用データを取得することも可能である。

【0024】

10 【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、次のような種々の効果を奏する。請求項1の発明においては、各地震計の動作状態の変化や精度の変化を容易に把握できる。

【0025】請求項2の発明においては、的確に取得した校正用データを用いて地震計からの計測データを校正することにより、正確、かつ、高精度に地震動の状態や震度を決定することが可能である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

20 【図1】 本発明に係わる地震観測装置の一実施形態を示す構成図。

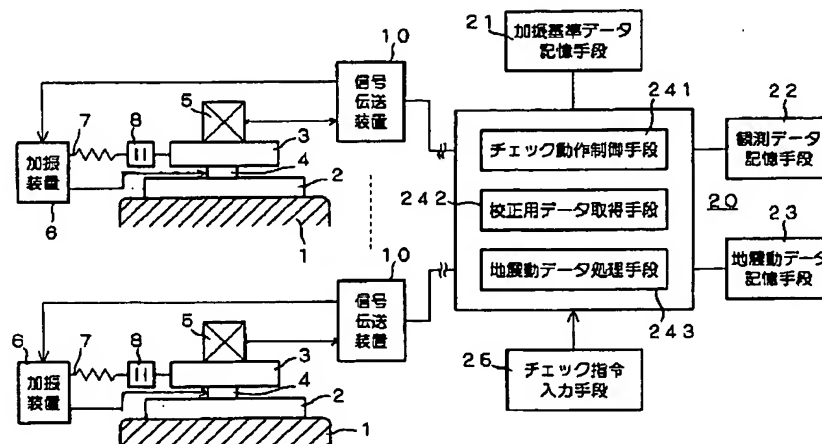
【図2】 加振基準データ記憶手段のデータ配列例を示す図。

【図3】 図1に示す地震観測装置の動作を説明するフローチャート。

【符号の説明】

1…設置基礎部分、2、3…一対のスライドベース、4…連結装置、5…地震計、6…加振装置、10…信号伝送装置、20…センター設備、21…加振基準データ記憶手段、23…地震動データ記憶手段、24…データ処理部、241…チェック動作制御手段、242…校正用データ取得手段、243…地震動データ処理手段、244…校正用データ取得手段、245…地震動データ処理手段。

【図1】



(5)

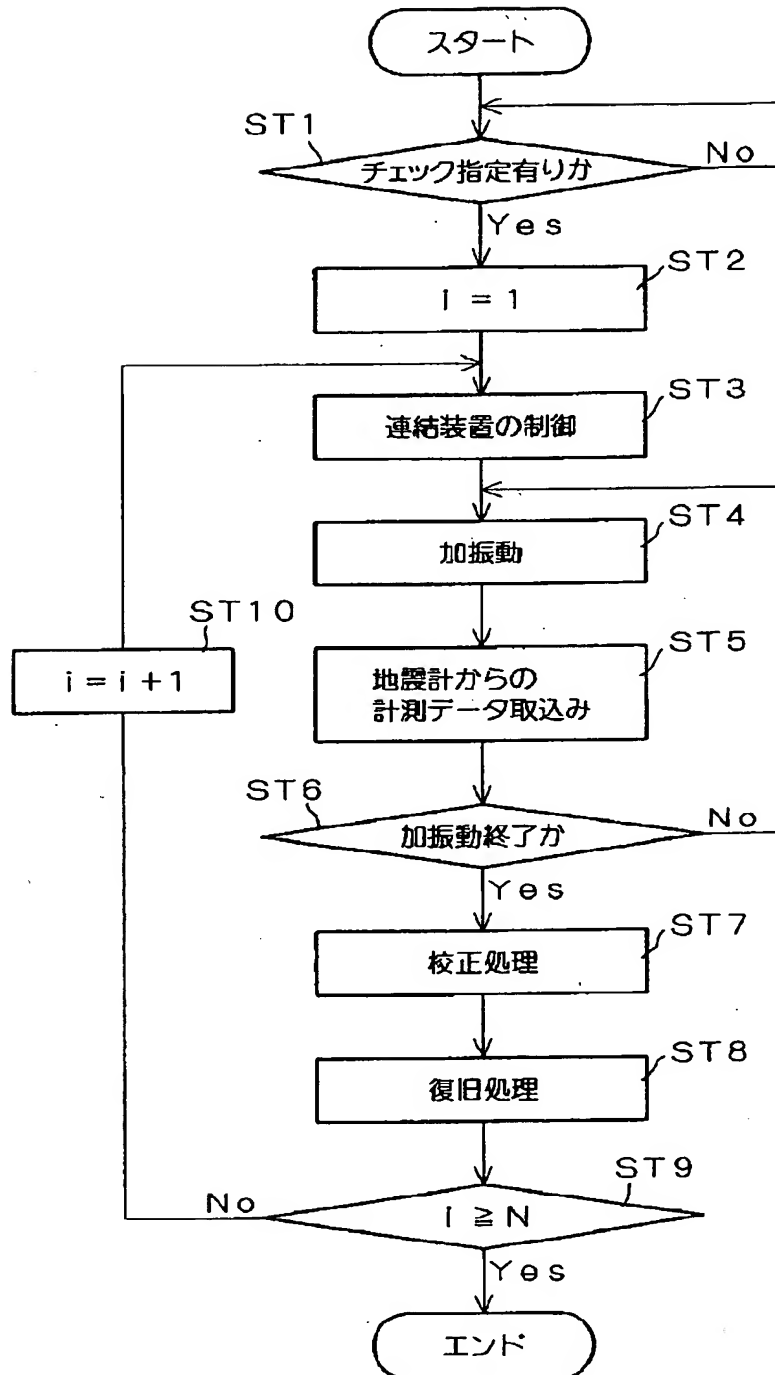
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【図2】

地点	加速度	基準値データ	計測時刻	校正用データ
A	xxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx

21

【図3】



(7)

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